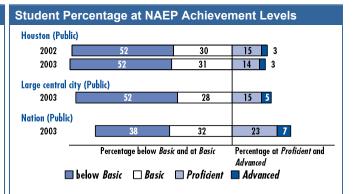
## Snapshot Report

NCES 2004-453XH4

The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) assesses reading on a 0-500 point scale. In 2003, Houston Independent School District was one of nine urban districts that voluntarily participated in the NAEP reading assessment on a trial basis.

## **Overall Reading Results for Houston**

- In 2003, the average scale score for fourth-grade students in Houston was 207. This was not found to be significantly different<sup>1</sup> from the average score in 2002 (206).
- Houston's average score (207) in 2003 was not significantly different from that of public schools in large central cities<sup>2</sup> (205), and lower than that of Texas (215).
- The percentage of students in Houston who performed at or above the NAEP *Proficient* level was 18 percent in 2003. This percentage was not found to be significantly different from 2002 (18 percent).



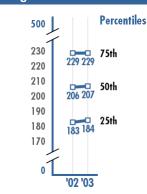
NOTE: The NAEP reading scale ranges from 0 to 500, with the achievement levels corresponding to the following points: Below *Basic*, 207 or lower; *Basic*, 208-237; *Proficient*, 238-267; *Advanced*, 268 or above.

Performance of NAEP Reporting Groups in Houston						
	Percentage	Average	Percentage of students at			
Reporting groups	of students <sup>3</sup>	Score	Below Basic	Basic	Proficient	Advanced
Male	49	205	54	30	14	3
Female	51	208	50	32	15	4
White	10	235	18	34	33	15
Black	40	201	57	31	10	1
Hispanic	47	203	56	29	13	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	3					
American Indian/Alaska Native	#					
Free/reduced-price school lunch						
Eligible	72	201	58	29	11	1
Not eligible	27	220	34	34	23	9

## Average Score Gaps Between Selected Groups

- In 2003, male students in Houston had an average score that was not found to be significantly different from that of female students. In 2002, there was also no significant difference between the average score of male and female students.
- In 2003, White students had an average score that was higher than that of Black students (34 points). This performance gap was not significantly different from that of 2002 (33 points).
- In 2003, White students had an average score that was higher than that of Hispanic students (32 points). This performance gap was not significantly different from that of 2002 (29 points).
- In 2003, students who were not eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch had an average score that was higher than that of students who were eligible (19 points). This performance gap was not significantly different from that of 2002 (27 points).

## **Reading Scale Scores at Selected Percentiles**



An examination of scores at different percentiles on the 0–500 NAEP reading scale at each grade indicates how well students at lower, middle, and higher levels of the distribution performed.

- # The estimate rounds to zero.
- --- Reporting standards not met; sample size insufficient to permit a reliable estimate.
- \* Significantly different from 2003.
- ↑ Significantly higher than, ↓ lower than 2002.

<sup>3</sup> For comparison, minority students comprised 77 percent of students in large central city public schools and 41 percent in public schools nationally. Also, students eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch comprised 69 percent of students in large central city public schools and 44 percent in public schools nationally.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding, and because the "Information not available" category for Free/reduced-price lunch is not displayed. Statistical comparisons are calculated on the basis of unrounded scale scores or percentages.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 2002 and 2003 Trial Urban District Reading Assessments.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Comparisons (higher/lower/not different) are based on statistical tests. The .05 level was used for testing statistical significance. Performance comparisons may be affected by differences in exclusion rates for students with disabilities and limited-English-proficient students in the NAEP samples and changes in sample sizes. NAEP sample sizes have increased since 2002 compared to previous years, resulting in smaller detectable differences than in previous assessments.

<sup>2</sup> "Large central city" includes nationally representative public schools located in large central cities within metropolitan statistical areas as defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget. It is not synonymous with "inner city."